# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 681.

## THE FOREIGN WAR.

**Prussia Victorious at Every Point.**

**Gen. McMahon's Division Totally Routed.**

**The Emperor Concentrating his Troops for the Defense of Paris.**

**No Telegraphs a Confirmation of the Prussian Victories.**

**The Ministry Declare Paris in a State of Siege.**

**Frossard, McMahon, and the Whole French Army Retreating.**

**The French Chambers Convened.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

### FROM PRUSSIA.

**Retreat of the French.**

[To New York Direct.]

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The following official dispatches have been received here:

MAYENCE, Aug. 6, 6:10 P. M.—The French have turned back on their entire line and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France. The French had commenced to advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions of French against three companies of Prussians, but, having to fall back, they burned that rich and unprotected town, and, in withdrawing, spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

**Disposition of Saarbruck.**

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.—The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the First Prussian army corps under Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, Aug. 6, 9 p. m.—The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Saar this morning. Gen. Kamers found the enemy to the west of Saarbruck, and in strong position in the mountains near Spierheren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of the cannon portions of the divisions of Barnakow and Stumfragel came up. Gen. Goeben took command, and after a very severe fight the position occupied by Gen. Frossard was taken by assault.

Gen. Francois and Col. Beutar are among the wounded.

**Some Details of the Fight.**

MAYENCE, Aug. 7, 6 P. M.—Gen. Goeben reports, concerning the fight west of Saarbruck, that many hundred prisoners were taken. From these we gather that Frossard's corps was engaged. Our force in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery.

Gen. Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command.

Gen. Francois is dead.

Loss heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

**The Defeat of McMahon.**

MAYENCE, August 7, 4 A. M.—The Prince Royal reports August 6th, evening, that in the battle in which we defeated McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of Bailly and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleurs, and of least 4,000 prisoners. General Braun was wounded. Loss great on both sides.

**Napoleon Concentrating for the Defense.**

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via LONDON, 1:30 P. M., Aug. 7.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning west of Saarbruck, near the Spierheren hills. Gen. Kamers commanded the attack, supported by Gens. Barnakow and Stumfragel. Gen. von Goeben ultimately assumed command.

**At the Point of the Bayonet.**

The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet.

**This battle is known as that of Haguenau.**

**A Dispatch from the King.**

BERLIN, August 7.—King William sent the following dispatch to the Queen: "Good news. A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleuses. McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe and lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning until nine at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

**Where the Armies Are.**

MAYENCE, August 7.—Prince Frederick Charles is at Blieskastel and Gen. Steinmetz is between Saarbruck and Saarbruck. The general direction of the army is now at Kaiserlautern.

**Attack on Saarbruck Repulsed—Wounded.**

BERLIN, August 7—Morning.—It is reported that Gen. McMahon was wounded in the battle yesterday. We have taken over 4,000 prisoners.

**The Saarbruck Fight.**

COLOGNE, August 6—Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbruck to-day, commencing at 11 in the morning, and at 9 to-night it was still continued. Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

**Apprehensions of a Rising in Paris.**

[Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Serious apprehensions of disturbance are entertained in Paris, and the strictest surveillance is exercised over telegrams from there.

The Empress presided at a meeting of the Ministers yesterday.

The guard are under arms, and street gatherings are prohibited.

**Confirmation of Prussian Reports.**

Information has reached London that the defeat of McMahon is complete, and the Crown Prince has advanced to Haguenau and captured the place, routing the French. The French loss is stated at four thousand, in addition to a great number of prisoners. Thirty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleurs were also taken.

**Still Worse.**

A report based or a dispatch from Baden says a force of Southern German troops and volunteers crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasbourg. The whole French army was driven back, and is supposed to occupy a line between Metz and Nancy.

### FROM FRANCE.

**Attack on the Bourse.**

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Presse of to-day says at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At 3 o'clock shouts of "Vive la Bourse" were uttered by parties exasperated at the false news, whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious, and tore the railings off the enclosure. A force was brought to bear and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on.

La Liberte publishes the following: At one o'clock to-day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all the streets near by were hung with flags on account of the announcement of a great victory gained by Marshal McMahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the bureau of the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administrators, which announced that the corps of Marshal McMahon had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle.

Rentes are quoted at 67 francs 70 centimes.

**Napoleon Announces Gen. McMahon's Defeat.**

PARIS, August 7.—The Journal Officiel in a second edition of to-day publishes the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: Up to this hour we have always given, without reserve, all the certain news which we have received, and we will continue to do so. Last night, we received the following dispatches.

"METZ, August 6, Midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost a battle. Gen. Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established.

"[Signed] NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 2:30 a. m.—My communication has been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the center of the position."

"[Signed,] NAPOLEON."

METZ, August 7, 4:30 a. m.—The Major of the army to the Minister of the Interior: After a series of engagements in which the enemy benaghed heavy forces into the field, Marshal McMahon was forced to fall back from his first line. The corps of Gen. Frossard had to fight yesterday from two o'clock in the afternoon with an entire army of the enemy, having held his position until six o'clock. He ordered a retreat which was made in good order.

"[Signed,] LE BOUF."

Details of our losses are wanting; our troops are full of élan. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle is imminent.

In presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense.

**Paris in a State of Siege.**

In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faint heartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense; let us pursue the struggle without flinching, and the country will be saved.

By order of the Empress, Regent.

M. OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice.
DUKE DE GRAMMONT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CHEVANDIN DE VALDROME,
Minister of the Interior.
M. SEGRIS, Minister of Finance.
GEN. VICOMPTE DE JEAN,
Minister of War *ad interim*.

**Later from the Front.**

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Journal Officiel contains the following dispatches:

"METZ, Aug. 6, 6:35 P. M.—No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon on the Saar. Gen. Frossard's corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain."

**Frossard Retreating.**

"METZ, Aug. 6, 11 P. M.—The corps of Gen. Frossard is on a retreat. Details are wanting."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Eve.—Official advices from Metz of August 6th say McMahon had not had time to send a report. His headquarters, he simply writes, is in a good position, and has been joined by another Corps d'Armee from Metz.

The Moniteur du Soir has the following: "We have received a rumor of an engagement of Gen. Frossard."

It is reported in Paris that the Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed.

There is a heavy concentration of troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French watch closely.

**The French Chambers Convened.**

PARIS, August 7, via LONDON.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst.

A dispatch from the Emperor, announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army, has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier, and advancing on Paris. The French speak of a great battle as imminent.

The La Liberte bids the people of France to rise en masse and repel the invaders. The dispatch implies the Emperor is dated 3:30 on Sunday, and says communication with McMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him till last evening.

Gen. Lligle then announced that McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retirement was effected in good order.

On the left the action began at about one in the morning, but was not serious until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the Second Corps held its ground. Between six and seven in the evening the masses of the enemy became more compact, and the Second Corps retired on the hights. To-night all quiet. I go to the center of the position.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—La Liberte has the following from official sources:

Frossard has only retreated a short distance. McMahon fought near Niederbron. His headquarters were at Haguenau, and he has fallen back to Staverns. Thus Strasburg is menaced.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A private dispatch is said have been received announcing that a corps of Baden troops crossed the line above Basle.

PARIS, August 7.—The following dispatch has been received from the general headquarters:

"METZ, August 7—6:30 A. M.—That we hold our position here it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is at hand. McMahon, after the battle of Kirschachsen, retired, and at the same time overtook the road to Nancy. The corps of Gen. Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defense. The Major-General is in the front."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.—The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have ceased.

**The Fight Near Forbach.**

METZ, Aug. 7, 6:20 A. M.—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The Third corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two divisions from the other corps. The corps of Generals Admirault and Failey were not in the fight. The combat commenced at one o'clock, and at first appeared of but little importance, but soon large masses of troops hidden in the woods attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and had given up the attack, but a fresh corps arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werden, Gen. Frossard was obliged to retire.

To-day the troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around Metz.

In the battle near Fretchmeiler Marshal McMahon had the support of five divisions of General Failley's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps.

The details of this battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians had mitrailleurs kugelspitzen, which did us much harm.

METZ, Aug. 7—8 A. M.—The morale of our troops is excellent. It is impossible to give exact figures of our losses. Gen. Caffinery is organizing defensive measures. The three corps here are still able to give the enemy much trouble, and stop their onward move ment.

## CINCINNATI.

**Disposition to Renominate Stevenson—Shooting Affair—French Loyalty.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—W. R. Pearce, a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant of this city, stricken with paralysis yesterday, is now in a dangerous condition.

There is a strong disposition to renominate Job Stevenson for Congress in the Second (Ohio) District, notwithstanding his letter of declination.

Henry Barnhaert, member of the city council of Dayton, O., was shot and dangerously wounded yesterday by Thos. Atchison. Jealousy in regard to trade appears to have moved the latter to commit the deed.

French citizens here are taking measures to provide for the wounded of France in the present struggle.

## EVANSVILLE.

**Mysterious Shooting Affray—German Sympathy—A Newly-Arrived German Killed.**

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 7.—Another German sympathy meeting was held last night, and collectors ordered to go to work collecting.

Joseph Riede, a newly arrived German, was shot down in the street last night by a rowdy, and Jacob Rieber was arrested as the perpetrator.

There was a mysterious shooting affair in the suburbs of Independence on Friday night. The assailed party refuses to tell who shot at him.

Rentes are quoted at 67 francs 70 centimes.

### Almost a Riot in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in South Cove district, near the Old Colony railroad depot, there was a disturbance which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman Clayton arrested a young boy named Richard Burke, when a crowd collected and an attempt was made to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously Richard McShane, only seven years old, in the leg, and a little boy, name not known, in the left breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene and brickbats began to fly pretty freely, but a force of police arriving the crowd dispersed.

## NEW YORK.

**The Yacht Race To-day—Decrease of Foreign Immigration—An Indicted Official Reappointed—Suit Against the Grocers—Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[To the Associated Press.]

**GERMAN AID SOCIETY.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of German veterans, held last night, an aid society was established, in which Generals Siegel, Weber and Benhig were prominent.

**THE YACHT RACE.**

Great interest is felt in the International yacht race, which takes place to-morrow. Business among the brokers, &c., will be largely suspended. Popular feeling seems to hope for the success of the old yacht America.

**IMMIGRATION**

last week was only 3,621, showing that the war is having a great effect.

**A QUESTIONABLE APPOINTMENT.**

Samuel Hateh'ord, under indictment for drawback frauds, has been reappointed to the position of weigher in the Custom-house Department.

**DROWNED WHILE BATHING.**

Theodore Cook, a French merchant of this city, was drowned while bathing at Bridghampton, Long Island.

**WITHOUT STAMPS.**

United States Revenue officials have commenced suits against one hundred grocers of Brooklyn for selling packages without stamps.

**REPRIEVED.**

Mayor Kalkfleinch, of Brooklyn, refused to sign a warrant, for payment out of receipts of the sale of their department of real estate, and contends that the money is security for bonds held by the city.

**The Virginia Railroad Accident.**

ALLEGHANY CITY, PA., August 7.—By the accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad last night Mr. Pollard, a contractor of the road, and family, and Mr. Hoge, of Staunton, were badly wounded. G. J. Green, reporter, from Hanover county, was wounded. Everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. No ladies were hurt.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 7.—All the killed and wounded by the terrible accident on Friday have been identified except one laboring man, a foreigner:

Killed—Major Jas. G. Paxton, Lexington, Va.; Col. Wm. Bulwer, Va.; McMill Paxton, Vicksburg, Miss.; John Morrisett, Unionstown, Va.; J. Boyd Hedley, Morristown, N. J.; N. McNorton, Richmond, Va.; Geo. G. Cobb, Ex-State Senator of New Jersey; Dr. T. N. Read, Danville, Va.

Wounded—Samil. S. Hanes, Prince George county, Va., severe in the head; A. D. Earth, Charlottesville, badly bruised; Robert Ford, Hungary station, Henry county, Va., badly hurt; Capt. Bell, left shoulder; Isham Ford, Hungary station, severely in the head; John Greene, King George county, Va., seriously in the stomach and back; Thos. J. Winston, Richmond, Va., slightly in the back; Wm. Clements, Henry county, Va., severely in the head; Edward Harris, Hanover county, Va., slightly; Charles R. Dodge, Stanton, badly; W. Cabell, Richmond, Va., seriously; John H. Pollard, Montgomery, seriously but not dangerously; Col. Jordan, railroad superintendent, Norfolk, also severely but not dangerously; Wm. Kollin, Stanton, Va., internally; badly, Geo. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Moole, Baltimore.

The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach next to the last car running off the track after passing over the trestle-work and coming on the solid road bed. Two men, two miles from Allegheny station, and eight miles from White Sulphur Springs. The train was only running six miles an hour, and up a very steep grade. The conductor discovered the car off the track, and pulled alarm bells and the train was taken up in a very short time. But the destruction of the track went over the bank. The killed will be transported to Richmond in the morning, except Paxton and son, who will be sent to Lexington.

The railroad officials did everything in their power for the wounded.

## PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

**The Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Forces—His Career.**

The leading General of the Prussian army is one who has as yet received very little attention from the American press. In Prussia he is regarded as far superior to the Crown Prince, and as the equal, if not the superior, of the veteran Von Moltke.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, present Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army on the Rhine, son of Prince Frederick, was born March 20th, 1828. He is the beloved Charles of the army, nephew of the King, idol of the army, and a man of such extraordinary military talents that we may safely pronounce him a military genius. The eyes of the entire Prussian people are now turned upon him in unlimited trust and confidence. It would be interesting as well as instructive to follow the steps by which, from infancy to development of this extraordinary character, but even if our space did not forbid entering into minute details, the reluctance of the Prince to all publicity, and his stern refusal to furnish his biographers any information beyond what has already become historical concerning him, would preclude all idea of such an undertaking. Like all Prussian princes, Frederick Charles had to enter the Prussian army when scarcely ten years old, it being considered necessary that every descendant of the house of Hohenzollern, no matter what his individual inclination may be, should take early military training with the military service of his country, and that whatever career he may ultimately follow he may be called upon at any moment to draw his sword for the defense of Fatherland in times of danger. With Frederick Charles there was no need of compulsion. The warlike spirit of ancestors and associations manifested itself even in his earliest youth, and induced him to devote himself with enthusiasm to the military career. The existence of this innate love of everything connected with the army soon became apparent in the rapid progress he made in the military school of instruction. Now that he has left the various deeds of Frederick the Great filled his leisure hours, and it is said that he was, on several occasions, severely reprimanded for passing entire nights over the "Seven Years' War" and the study of the plans of battle adopted by that illustrious captain. At the outbreak of open war between Prussia and Holstein, in 1848, he was assigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian forces, Gen. von Wrangel, when, at the battle of Schleswig, his impetuosity and his utter disregard of all danger, while imperiling his life at every instant, did not fail to encourage the troops, and to contribute to a decisive share in the victory to the Prussian eagle. During the campaign in Baden in 1849 he likewise distinguished himself on various occasions. Fifteen years of peace now followed, during which the Prince resumed his theoretical studies of the science of war, made himself familiar with all branches of the army, and showed conclusively his superior talent for the organization as well as for the skillful disposition of large armies. The disregard of treaties by Denmark resulting in a declaration of war against that power by Austria and Prussia, the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein was entered upon, and although General von Wrangel was at first appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces destined to march, the command of the Prussian division was intrusted to Prince Frederick Charles, December 15, 1863. He at once recognized the fortified place of Duppel as the key to the position, and its stronghold, and a formidable barrier to the advance of the German armies into Dahish territory. He vigorously pushed upon regular siege and investment of the position. The severity of the winter in these northern latitudes interfered considerably with his operations, and it was in this month, April, that he thought it safe to order first the bombardment and then the storming of the fortifications. Twice the assault was repulsed with serious slaughter, until at last the intrepid commander grasped the flag of the regiment of Royal Guards and, personally leading his troops to a third attack, drove the enemy out of his stronghold and gained a decided victory, the Danes losing over 5,000 men and 119 pieces of artillery. Being detached in several other important engagements, the Danes saw the impossibility of further resistance, and a treaty of peace was signed on October 30, 1864. At the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria in 1866 Prince Frederick Charles was called to the command of the First Division of the Prussian army, immediately marched his troops to the frontier, which he crossed on June 23, and in ordering the attack upon the forces of the enemy, addressed his men with the words: "May your hearts beat toward God and your fists upon the enemy." A succession of splendid victories at Liebenau, Turnau, Podoli, Manchen tate and Gitschin, all having forced the enemy into the interior of Bohemia, Prince Frederick Charles, who knew the Austrians to have occupied a formidable position on the heights beyond the Bistritz, requested the Crown Prince Frederick William to come to his assistance with the 3d Division of the army, but ordered the enemy on the morning of July 3, without awaiting his arrival. The Prussians fought desperately, but the position of the enemy was so well chosen, and their artillery so movably placed, that the Prince could not gain a decided advantage over them, and it was not until the arrival of the 3d Division, under the Crown Prince, that the enemy lost ground, retreated under the deadly fire of the Prussians, and was finally completely routed, running in all directions, and in the wildest confusion. This ended the celebrated battle of Sadowa. The enemy was pursued from the 5th to the 12th. His routed forces on the Prussian troops found themselves near the capital of Austria, ready at a moment's notice to march upon Vienna. The interference of France resulting in the treaty of Prague, this ever memorable campaign was at an end, Austria humiliated, and her former military prestige lost forever. It is not to be anticipated from a man who had taken such a conspicuous part in the brilliant achievements of the Prussian army, our hero, although proud of his troops, and willingly admitting their superiority over any European army which could then be marshaled against them, had nevertheless become aware of some serious drawbacks and errors hitherto overlooked in the organization of the Prussian army, and almost constituted to advocate such reforms as his experience had convinced him to be absolutely necessary. Meeting with opposition in high quarters, he is said to have resolved to submit his opinions to the approval of the highest military authorities, and it is generally believed that he is the author of an anonymous pamphlet published in Frankfort, which has attracted the greatest attention from the government, and has been the cause of the recent important reforms in the Prussian army.

## WASHINGTON.

**Encouraging News from the North Carolina Elections.**

**The Outrages of Holden to be Duplicated in South Carolina.**

**Increase of the European Mail Difficulties.**

**The President not Disposed to Pardon Gen. O'Neill.**

**Confirmations of the News from Europe.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.**

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Special advices from Raleigh received to-night show that, notwithstanding the efforts which the administration has made to intimidate the people of North Carolina by distributing Federal troops in several counties, the Democrats have carried the Legislature by a handsome majority and elected five out of the seven Congressmen, being a gain of four members. Harris, negro, for Congress in the Fourth District, is defeated, and a Democrat elected to fill the vacancy in this Congress, caused by Dewesee's resignation. The Legislature will elect a Democratic United States Senator in place of Pool. In those portions of the State where it was maintained that an insurrection existed no disturbance of note occurred on election day. Geo. W. Brooks, Judge of the United States District Court, has issued a writ of habeas corpus for all the citizens now held by Col. Kirk, under order of Govern or Holden, to appear before him at Salisbury when he opens court to-morrow. The United States Marshal leaves to-night with the writ.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

A letter from South Carolina says that Governor Scott has c[illegible]ming the colored militia, and has im[illegible]companies already drilled and armed in Richland county. Three companies of whites were formed, but only one was allowed arms. The order has been flatly rejected. The letter adds that there is an evident intention to repeat the North Carolina trouble in South Carolina.

**FOREIGN IMPLICATIONS.**

It was naturally expected that the Prussian Minister would receive from Bismarck some congratulatory telegram of the victories of the Prussian arms over the French, but up to-night that he has no advices except those contained in the newspapers. It is stated at the State Department that the President feels gratified in issuing a proclamation of neutrality from the fact that the present struggle between France and Prussia involves no such great interests, and directly affects so many adopted American citizens. No favors will be extended to one of the combatants which are denied to the other, and whatever sympathies our people may entertain for either of the combatants they will not be allowed to interfere with our duty as a nation.

**THE EUROPEAN MAILS.**

The Post-office Department finds itself in something of a quandary in regard to the European mails. It does not know what day the Cunard line will fail. No authority is given him to dispatch the mails by the naval vessels. He is anxious to contract with American lines for the performance of the service, but he says all American companies appear to think the government ought to support the lines and the stock-holders pocket all the profits. The department reports that they have never experienced greater embarrassment from hasty legislation.

**UNEXPENDED BALANCES.**

The law in regard to unexpended balances will completely stop the business in several of the departments unless its provisions can be evaded or suspended, and this, too, when the appropriations for the current year are more than ample to meet all expenses until the end of next session. Never before was such bungling legislation known. It is stated that Secretary Boutwell secured this legislation, preventing the payment of claims, &c., from the unexpended balances, so as to reduce the public debt more rapidly.

**THE INDIANS.**

Gov. Campbell, ex officio Indian Agent of Wyoming, writes that the tribes are all peaceable in that Territory, and that there is no prospect for war.

**GEN. O'NEIL.**

The President, while here, was importuned to pardon Gen. O'Neil, the imprisoned Fenian leader, but he did not seem inclined to consider the matter, and is understood to be averse to it.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

The Assistant Secretary of State received a cable dispatch to-night from Minister Washburne, dated at Paris to-day, announcing that a great battle was fought yesterday between the French and Prussian armies, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. McMahon's corps and the corps commanded by Frossard. There is great excitement in Paris, and the telegram adds that it is being placed in a state of siege. Owing to the absence of the Secretary of State it has been found impossible to obtain the exact language of the dispatch for publication. Baron Geroit has also received official information announcing the victory of the Prussians in yesterday's battle.

### WHAT GRANT THINKS.

**The Great American Brother-in-Law Unbosoms Himself to a Reporter.**

[Correspondence New York Sun.]

Your correspondent had an hour's interview with the President last evening. Without being inquisitive myself, or upon of a private nature, we give the President's opinions on national and cosmopolitan subjects as given in the conversation. We found him in the bosom of his little family at the Corcoran Branch cottage. He was surrounded by Mrs. Grant, who is stouter than when we saw her in Geneva, N. Y., Fred Dent, junior, with Mrs. Kearney-like face, sweet little Nellie Grant, and old Mr. Dent, the venerable father of Mrs. Grant. Old Mr. Dent (for this is what the neighbors call him, to distinguish him under the weight of eighty years. His face is smooth, full, and he is excellently preserved. In the room, carpeted with ingrain, were a few plain chairs, a piano and a carved whatnot. The front-door opened on the ocean, and we could hear the breakers dash against the bluff in front. The executive showed no reticence, but carried on the triangular conversation with another gentlemen and myself with ease and rapidity, as each subject was touched upon.

After complimentary speeches, the conversation turned upon the war, and we asked the President what he thought of

**THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.**

Gen. Grant—They seem to be getting into a free fight. They can't be separated now. When two boys fight you can stop the fight, but when everybody is fighting there is no one to step in and separate. At first I thought the war would be short—now I think it will be long, and it seems as if every power in Europe will get into it. England must, as well as Belgium, the fruits of Waterloo, and we know Napoleon, as he said to the Mayor of Rogen in 1858, "hates the treaty of 1815." The treaty Napoleon I. signed against his will, and, although he gave up the south bank of the Rhine then, in form, the French have never given it up in spirit. The fight with Napoleon is for the south bank of the Rhine. With Prussia it is a defense of the Bismarck-North-German Confederation. The Napoleon needed something to

**KILL ROCHEFORTISM AT HOME.**

He needed what Alexander II. Stephens suggested to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, when they thought of going to a truce at Hampton Roads, in 1862—an *extraneic* policy to unite everybody on. England knew what Stephens' *extraneic* policy meant, for Seward's dispatches made them open their eyes wide. It meant North and South join against Canada. It took diplomacy to get this *extraneic* idea out of Stephens and Jeff; so it took diplomacy to get the French signatures to the secret treaty which would enable Napoleon to gobble up Saarbruck and Landau, and restore Luxemburg to the French. But Bismarck did it, and he now hands the rejected proposition over to the other powers, as Seward handed Stephens' Canada policy to England. The defeat of King William is the squelching of Belgium.

**THAT'S WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.**

Sun Correspondent—When King William came to Paris in '67, the Paris morning papers announced his arrival thus: "Bismarck, attended by the King of Prussia, has arrived."

Gen. Grant—Well, that's about right. Bismarck is the big gun; he will be the "Swamp Angel" in the rear of the Prussian army.

Sun Correspondent—Americans generally sympathize with Prussia?

Gen. Grant—Yes, I don't know but what we do. Our sympathy is the result of commerce. German emigration, and because the Germans took our bonds and stood

**WITH US DURING OUR WAR.**

Prince didn't. King William and Bismarck sent three telegrams of congratulation to us. Not one came from Napoleon, who, on the contrary, was all the time hitting us slyly dabs in Mexico. Seward jet into him, because his army was all the time eating up the beef and tanning the hides which otherwise would have gotten in the rebel army. In fact, Maximilian was a sort of provision destroyer in Mexico. If we got back of the last war, there is no reason why we shouldn't sympathize with France. Napoleon sent troops, and Lafayette came to help us, while Frederick the Great hired out a lot of Hessians to Great Britain.

Sun Correspondent—And if you go now about five miles from Potsdam you will see a marble monument, on which is written in clumsy German, "Sacred to the memory of 8,000 Brazes who died heroically in the American war." What do you think of the capture of Saarbruck, General?

Gen. Grant—Little skirmishes and a reconnoissance now and then don't amount to anything. We must wait for the campaign. Sometimes in checkers a man gives away one man, and by and by takes three. So in war. Then Saarbruck don't seem to have been a German town. It was like the rebels first taking Bowling Green, Ky., or Little Rock. It rather belonged to them; but when Gen. Steele retook Little Rock, that was a victory, I think.

**MAYENCE WILL BE THE FREDERICKSBURG**

of the war, and, maybe, the Black Forest will be the Wilderness. At least, I should think that modern warfare had demonstrated the fact that it is foolish to assault a fortified town when you can just as well march around it and compel the attacked party to starve or come out and fight you. Gen. Hooker and Gen. Burnside both stormed Fredericksburg, but I think if they had it to do over again you would see them march right around to the rear, Mayence, Coblentz, and even Ehrenbreitenstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, if managed at all, will have to be managed as Fredericksburg was at last. You can't storm Ehrenbreitenstein any more than you could Vicksburg from the Louisiana flats. You can bomb hard it, but when taken it will have to be starved out. Now, I don't think these French fellows are much on the starve-out process; they're too fast, and here

**PRUSSIA HAS THE INSIDE TRACK.**

Sun Correspondent—What will be the probable strategy of the Prussian army?

General Grant—It will undoubtedly remain strictly on the defensive. The Prussians are now where the Austrians were during the last war. They will find defending themselves against the French far different from conquering Bohemia. The victory of Koeniggratz was won without a Prussian quartermaster's department—without even a base of supplies. They started, like General Pope, with headquarters in the saddle and in the saddle. This strategy is only safe with victory. It would have been as disastrous with King William's army as it was with

**GENERAL POPE AT CENTREVILLE**

had he met with repulse. The Austrian campaign was successful, but it would not do for King William to attempt the French line of way. He must stand still—intrench; and the French must dig him out or work in the rear. Prussia will be trumpe again, as at Vicksburg. There is a striking analogy between the French and Prussian armies and the old Union and rebel armies. Prussia's strategy should be the power and blindness of the aggressive, penetrating French territory, the same result will undoubtedly await her that awaited

**LEE IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

Gettysburg and Antietam both weakened the rebels more than years of defense warfare. Koeniggratz will not be repeated during the war.

Sun Correspondent—What will be the effect on the war on this country?

Gen. Grant—Nothing will repeat itself. Our war raised values, not only here, but all over the world. People couldn't live to Europe for our one, for one half was cheap as before. The present war will raise values in Europe. Americans will come home. Iron and leather and coal will advance there. Then we can compete with them.

**WITHOUT A TARIFF.**

The war will be a self-imposed high tariff, imposed on every article of foreign importation. This war (and here the General was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe up to an equilibrium of prices and labor. Our factories will start again. Importations will cease. They will no longer be able to make a cost cheaper in Europe than we can in this country. Our breadstuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quartermaster's department indirectly. Pork will advance, and general farm produce will bring corresponding high figures if the war lasts, as I now think it will. Our bonds will come home at first, but they will be quickly absorbed. They are safe, and foreigners are even now making large deposits of them in American banks. Many are coming back, but I want to realize on them. They must be sure revenue for them, no matter how the war turns out at home.

Sun Correspondent—How about our merchant marine—our shipping?

Gen. Grant—Here we have made a great, a suicidal mistake. Before Congress adjourned we ought to have made arrangements for the

**PURCHASE OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

They are in the market now at cheap figures, but we can't buy them. The old act of Congress provides for the building of ships at home, but prohibits their purchase from a foreign power. By an act of Congress we can't buy a vessel which we once owned but sold to Germany during the war—that is, we can't change her flag. If we buy and sail under Prussian flags then France will gobble us up. Our ships would be transferred to the flag of some neutral power. Now is the time for us to get even by buying the ships of France and Prussia. This is what

**I WANTED CONGRESS TO DO.**

But many of our Congressmen know nothing of shipping; they are farmers and lawyers, and the idea did not strike them with force before adjournment. Now they see it. I get letters every day filled with regrets that we did not fix this thing up so as to build up our merchant marine. It was a great mistake, sir—a great mistake.

Sun Correspondent—Has Gen. Sheridan gone to Europe on an official mission?

**PHIL. SHERIDAN'S MISSION.**

Gen. Grant—Not at all. Gen. Sheridan is on a leave of absence. He is under no orders. He can go where he likes, to Patagonia if he wants to. He is simply about his family's affairs. French army. He told me socially that he was going straight to Prussia, and being naturally interested in the army business he thought, if the Prussian commander had no objection, that he would like to see something of their military habits and customs. I think's before Paris. I'll go in till I hear they has some artillery for him in front. Early, you know, was the General's best friend during the war. He always kept him in artillery! (Here the General looked humorous.)

Here Secretary Fish came in, and your correspondent withdrew with a firm conviction that the President can talk when he wants to, and that he has an enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of almost all subjects. He goes to St. Louis on the 8th, to be gone two weeks, leaving Mrs. Grant here.

**Obligation of an Orangeman.**

I, A. B., do declare that I entertain a sincere love and veneration for my Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, and a reliance on his power and grace of the Holy Spirit; and I engage to maintain and propagate, to the utmost of my power, the doctrines and precepts of the pure Protestant religion, as laid down in the New Testament; and I further declare that I will, to the utmost of my power, support the laws of these United States and the rights to maintain the Protestant religion; and that I will, as far as in my power lies, assist the magistrates and civil authorities of America in the lawful suppression of their official duties to maintain order and peace; and that I will be true and faithful to every brother Orangeman in all lawful actions; I will not wrong him or know him to be wronged or injured, either by word or deed, without giving him due and timely notice, if in my power to do so; and that I will not knowingly propose or second any person as a member of this Association whose sentiments are not in unison with his obligations; and I further declare that I am not a Ribbonman or a United Irishman, or ever took the oath of secrecy to any treasonable society or body of men who are enemies to our Protestant religion; and that I will neither write it, indite it, cut, carve, stain, stamp or engrave it, or cause it to be done, upon anything movable or immovable under the whole canopy of heaven, either part or parts of anything which is now privately to be communicated to me; and further do swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, carry out the laws and ordinances and obey the officers of this institution; and that I have not been proposed, rejected, or expelled from any society that has borne the name of Orange; and also that I will ever hold sacred the name of our glorious deliverer, William III. Prince of Orange, and will refrain from Pope and Popery, usurpation and cruelty from ungodly and cruel men. To all of which I most solemnly swear in the presence of these brethren here assembled. So help me God, and keep me steadfast to this my obligation.

**The Big Monument at Berlin.**

In the King's square at Berlin is a huge monument upon which men are seen working daily with great diligence. But such is its magnitude that, with all possible industry, it cannot be finished in less than three or four years. It is to commemorate Prussian victories. Upon a great granite base there are bronze statues representing campaign incidents of the wars of '64 and '66. From the base rises 16 granite pillars, forming a sort of temple. In the open space in the center, midst of the rises a mighty sandstone column covered to about a third of its height with fresco paintings, which commemorate the incidents illustrative of the spirit of sacrifice which animated the nation during those wars. Trophies are introduced in the shape of 20 Danish and 40 Austrian cannon (brass) which are festooned with bronze laurel wreaths. It is intended to crown the central pillar with a "Goddess of Victory," holding a wreath in one hand and a flag in the other. The figure, which has been modeled by Drake, is to be cast in gun metal. The monument will be 200 feet high and the summit will be reached by a spiral staircase in the interior. The whole was designed by Strack. Before this monument is finished, Prussia will probably have to chronicle the greatest of all her victories, or else such a defeat as will make such a monument superfluous for the present generation.

## THE HARRODSBURG RIOT.

**ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND RESULT.**

**The Negroes Armed, Organized and Ready for the Affray.**

**A PLAIN STATEMENT.**

[From the Harrodsburg People.]

The polls were opened in due time. In obedience to the recommendation which they had so often heard, to "go to early and vote often," the negroes went promptly to the polls, and the voting began. For hours they filed almost the exclusive control of both voting places in Harrodsburg. White men stood aside, hour after hour, waiting an opportunity to vote, still the

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MORNING EDITION, AUGUST 1, 1870.



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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One year, by mail, ..... $12 00
Six months, ..... 6 00
Three months, ..... 3 00
One month, ..... 1 00
To any subscriber, who wishes to receive the paper for a shorter period than one month, the price is 10 cents each. To News-dealers, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, ..... $2 00
Six months, ..... 1 00
Three months, ..... 50
The Sunday Courier-Journal, containing all the leading matter, by mail, $2 a year, delivered in city subscribers' boxes, $2 50 a year, or 5 cents per copy. Also in the city served by carriers, at 10 cents per week.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year, ..... $2 00
Five copies, one year, ..... 9 00
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As an extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten, and as additional copies may be had at the rate of $1 50 each, clubs of any number can be supplied at the rate of $1 50 each.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postmasters' orders or drafts, and if lost, by the failure of these modes of remittance, it will be at the risk of those sending it, unless certificates will be required in case of its loss.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

1st AND FOURTH PAGES—$2 50 per square for each insertion.

2d PAGE AND THIRD PAGE—$2 per square for each insertion for the second week, and $1 each per square for all subsequent weeks. Special contracts for permanent advertisements will be made, with three months, six months, or one year's duration, according to space desired.

The Daily, "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," Advertisements, Auction Sales, Excursion, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. To follow reading matter, 15 cents per line.

"City Summary," 25 cents per line. "City Items" in Local Column, 50 cents; Notices, 75 cents per line and "Special" Notices, 75 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrology," and "Lottery" Advertisements, $1 per line.

Out-and-out cards, type advertisements double price.

Reading notices, solid column, 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business firms with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills will be rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than a special notice, items, &c., double the rates or daily.

Selected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If the choice be specified by the correspondent.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily Courier-Journal mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.


## KENTUCKY NEWS.

The trial of the negro, Rand Johnson, at Lexington, for the murder of policeman Sanders, who was killed shortly after the disturbance of Saturday night, resulted in his acquittal.

The Simpson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold their Ninth Annual Fair, at the Fair Grounds near Franklin, Ky., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

Several citizens of Christian county have been arrested on the charge of intimidating negro voters. If all the threats and intimidations they were used to make the negroes vote the Radical ticket could be punished it would be well. We notice that the Democrats are frequently called upon to protect negroes who vote the Democratic ticket from the violence of their colored brethren.

The Democracy of Fayette and city of Lexington will give a grand complimentary barbecue to their distinguished representative, the Hon. James B. Beck, at Sayres' woods, near the city of Lexington, on Wednesday, August 10th. The people of the district are cordially invited to attend. Ample preparations will be made for all. Speeches will be made by the Hon. James B. Beck and other distinguished gentlemen, who have been invited to address the people. The ladies especially are invited to attend.

The Bowling Green Democrat says: "We learn from our correspondent at Allen Springs that a general row occurred near that place last Saturday, resulting in the death of Calvin Willoughby and the serious wounding of William Kirby. Willoughby was shot through the heart during the melee by some unknown party. Kirby was shot while galloping along the road by his brother-in-law, Robert L. A large crowd of citizens collected Sunday for the purpose of arresting the parties who did the shooting, but up to the time of writing our correspondent had heard of no arrests. Politics had no agency in the difficulty."

A Courier-Journal correspondent writes that the recent gathering of Odd Fellows at Trenton was a grand affair. Numerous lodges from a distance were present. The imposing procession on the occasion was in charge of Dr. G. W. Bailey, Grand Marshal, assisted by assistant Marshals P. H. Smith and B. G. Hatler. The speaker's stand was beautifully decorated. The exercises in the grove opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brockman. This was followed by an eloquent address from F. G. M. Bowden. At the conclusion of the address refreshments were served. In the afternoon a stirring address was made by J. P. Ritter, of Hopkinsville. Among those present were Hon. Robert S. Bevier, Col. Elijah J. Sebree and other prominent gentlemen, some of whom were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gangs of idle negroes in New Orleans.

The cattle disease is spreading in Virginia.

The last child of New Orleans has not yet been recovered.

Mrs. General Albert Sidney Johnston was in Lynchburg, Virginia, on Wednesday last.

Twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat have been sold at Cartersville, Georgia, this season.

There will be a brilliant illumination of the "Cave of the Fountains" in Augusta county, Va., on the 16th.

A six-year-old boy, named Benjamin Geis, was drowned while fishing on the levee at New Orleans on Thursday.

The United States steam sloop Housatonic, which was sunk by a torpedo boat in Charleston harbor during the war, is being wrecked.

A lady in Charleston, South Carolina, the other day, discovered a negro boy exploring around in her drawing-room. They both vamoosed.

The third annual exhibition of the Tennessee Central Fair Association takes place at Murfreesboro, commencing Monday, September 26th.

A large and ravenous-looking shark, eleven feet long from tip to tip, was captured off the head of Atlantic wharf, Charleston, on the 2d instant.

John Henry Salmon is to be hanged in Albermarle county, Virginia, on the 4th of November next for the murder of his mother and brother.

Betsy Gibbs, a woman seventy-five years old, dropped dead Thursday morning on the banquette, corner of Frenchman and Liberal streets, New Orleans.

At a base-ball match in Americus, Georgia, on Thursday, the game stood, France 31, Francis 30. At the same place, a Newfoundland dog caught a large trout with a hook and line.

Dr. J. W. Parker, who for thirty-four years has held the position of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia, South Carolina, has been removed under the new Radical regime.

A silver spoon, used by Gen. Washington when dining at the house of Mrs. Lydia Mere at Boston, is now in the possession of Mrs. Agnes Hoover, of New Orleans. It is a family relic, one that Butler didn't hear of.

The schooner Lillie Weeks, Capt. Brown, from Havana, has been seized by the customhouse officers at the port of Galveston for violation of United States revenue laws and turned over to United States Marshal Parker.

A man quarreled with his wife near Missouri City on Thursday night, when she went out and laid down across the railroad track. The night train came along soon after, and severed her head completely from her body.

A dog scratched up a coffin containing the body of a baby in an open lot at Norfolk the other day. It was afterward found that the mother, a negro woman, gave a boy fifty cents to take it off and bury it, and he chose his own graveyard.

The Chattanooga Boat Club have purchased a six-oared barge from the Yale College navy, which was built for one of the Yale clubs this summer at a cost of $200. The boat is 38 feet long, 35 inches wide, and weighs 300 pounds. She is called the "Florence."

At New Orleans Thursday a negro forged an order for fifty-six dollars' worth of shirts. He neglected to give the size of the neck, which made it necessary for the tailor to send to the gentleman in whose name the order was made, when the forgery was detected.

Some amateur burglar entered the office of the Americus (Ga.) Republic one night last week, to find out the name of a certain correspondent. Whether he succeeded or not is unknown, but the editor found the drip of a candle all over his desk, and all through his manuscript the next morning.

During the year 1869 there were brought to and shipped from Atlanta, Georgia, 36,709 mules; since January, 1870, 13,940, making a total in eighteen months of 40,000. These were all sold at prices averaging, perhaps, $200 per head. The aggregate cost of these mules to the purchasers was $8,000,000.

On Thursday night an attempt was made to burn the extensive buildings of the Crescent City Slaughter house Company at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. The fire was discovered and put out before it had gained much headway or done a great amount of damage. On examination it was found that a large quantity of coal-oil, apparently mixed with turpentine, had been spread over the floor and other parts of the building, and over the pile of coal near the steam engine belonging to the works.

Jim Littlepage and Ed. Love, two notorious car thieves who have made their living for several years past by robbing the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, were run over and killed at Selma Switch on Thursday night last. It is supposed that they were waiting there to jump upon the train, which generally passes that place very slow. They were either drunk or did not hear the train, as a terrific thunder storm was prevailing. Both were horribly mangled.

It is understood that the plan for a bridge across the Potomac, in place of what is now known as the Long Bridge, which will be built by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, will be one of the finest structures in the country. The Long Bridge, for the repair of which Congress was asked an appropriation of $15,000, has been put in complete order by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, at an expense of less than $7,500—a good commentary upon the difference of cost when money is to come out of a private pocket instead of Uncle Sam's.

A young man named R. E. Woodson was accidentally shot and killed near Harrisonburg, Virginia, last week. It seems that young Woodson and another young man had left town by the road-side with the intention of spending the day in the country, carrying with them an army revolver. After amusing about till near the middle of the day, they sat down on the roadside and commenced talking to some girls that were passing by or had gotten with them. Woodson's companion, wishing to display his pistol, pulled one of the shells to shoot the loads out of it. The girl took the pistol, but after trying, declared she did not know how to shoot. Woodson told her he would show her how, and took hold of the pistol for that purpose, the barrel being pointed toward him, and the girl's finger on the trigger. Just as he took hold the fire fiend, and the contents entered Woodson's breast, passing near his heart. He lived only about seven minutes after being shot.

Park's Mill, on Conasauga river, Polk county, Tennessee, on Thursday of last week was the scene of a most horrible and brutal murder. A man by the name of Matt Park, aged about forty-five years, shot and killed a little boy, aged twelve years, by the name of Overbee. The Cleveland Banner gives the following particulars of the unfortunate affair: Park is the owner of the mill in question. The boy Overbee, and some two or three other boys, were on the cliff that overhangs the mill, amusing themselves flipping gravels against the mill, some of which went into the mill door. Park ordered them to quit it. The boys then went further up the bluff, but it seems did not desist. Park then sent to the house for the key to the room where he kept his gun, saying at the same time that he "would defend his property." The key was brought to him, when he unlocked the room, hunted up some lead, then cut some small slugs and loaded the gun; then went up stairs to get upon a level with the boys, and fired, when the boy Overbee fell over the bluff into the road below, perfectly lifeless, one whole side of him being perforated with the deadly missiles in the gun. Some persons were present and witnessed the killing, but, suppose Park was only trying to frighten the little boys, paid but little attention to the matter until the shooting took place. Park was at once arrested, and had a trial before a justice of the peace, and, under the plea of insanity, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and bound over to court in a bond of $10,000, which he gave.

The Cairo Bulletin says that the platform adopted by the Democracy of the Thirteenth Congressional district of Illinois "stands on live issues; makes war on the present infamous robbery, known as a tariff; denounces the extravagance and corruption of the last Congress; exposes the discrimination made against foreigners in the recent naturalization bill passed by Congress; condemns the enforcement act as a violation of personal rights, and leaves the 'nigger' and the Fifteenth amendment where they belong—to the dead past."

When John Real was hanged the other day for the assassination of policeman Smedick, in New York city, a letter was published over his signature reviewing Gov. Hoffman's refusal to commute the sentence of the court, and ascribing that refusal to political motives. Real was himself unable to write, and the attempt of others to make political capital out of his case is thus disposed of by the New York Post:

Nobody who reads the Evening Post needs to be told that its political opinions have no more earnest opponents than our journal. But it is the more necessary, in the cause of honest political discussion, that we should, as we express, what every fair-minded man must feel, detestation for such an attempt to convert the last execution for assassination into a political weapon against the officers who have vindicated the law in the discharge of their duty.

As for Governor Hoffman, he has done his duty in this matter, and earned the thanks of every law-respecting citizen of New York, regardless of parties.

The Washington Chronicle is drumming for an advertising job from Kentucky like that which it had from Bullock when the Georgia bill was pending. It discovers all the features of a terrible outrage upon the blacks in the telegrams concerning the election affray at Harrodsburg. What will it say when it hears that persons unknown (but rebels of course) have entered the stable of Capt. O'Donnell at Bardstown and shaved the tail of his horse? How would its soul be harrowed up by the piteous tale which Hon. J. H. Lowry can unfold anent the cruel taking off of his martyred billy-goats? To think how proudly that loyal man sat in his little buggy behind those aromatic steeds, exhaling the odor of loyalty in all his peregrinations and musing upon "the bullworks of our freedom," and to hear that some "fiend in human form" had manifested his enmity to Progress by converting her Dexters into mutton and leaving the car to rot down in a cow-shed! If this dastardly deed is not stoned for and the news suppressed before it reaches Washington, the Chronicle will go into a rapid decline, pine away all winter like a good little Sunday-school girl, and "die in the early summer time when the June roses are blowing."

### Hope Through Peace.

We have not been writing at random and without a purpose. In lieu of the agitation for a White Man's party, which we hold to be either meaningless and ephemeral, or else predatory to a ruinous and endless war of races at the South, we have something tangible and practical to offer.

Next winter Mr. Sumner will press his bill for the equalisation of races. This bill is intended to secure for the negroes admission into the public schools; to force them upon the conductors of the public transit and upon the keepers of houses of public entertainment on the same terms which regulate the travel and lodgment of the whites; to sanction and encourage intermarriage between the races; and, in a word, to break down at once, by act of Congress, all class and race distinctions, in defiance of customs and in spite of the prejudices of society, disregarding altogether the condition of peculiar sections of the country. One thing, and one thing only, is necessary to enable the extreme wing of the Radical party to pass this measure into a law, and that is a state of affairs in the South sufficiently violent to arouse the fears and excite the passions of an unadvised and still sensitive popular sentiment at the North. By the aid of this, however superficial and unstable, the Radical leaders will not hesitate to put in motion a machinery which has been found so far only too effective, trusting the result to the chances of increased disturbance, which will always afford additional pretexts.

It should be the care of the Southern people to give no aid nor color of aid to this scheme of partisan wrong, which seeks, under cover of the enlargement of the area of human liberty on the one hand, and under the shadow of its pretended abridgement on the other, to violate at once the habits of ages, the organization of society, the spirit of true liberty, and the present instincts of human nature.

The negro has been made a freeman, a citizen, and a voter, all in spite of our bravest and most defiant opposition. So far a serious political revolution, brought about in an incredible short space of time, has been accomplished. No one proposes to remand the blacks to a state of slavery; and we think we have made it plain that the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment is as impracticable as the repeal of the Thirteenth. The slave is a free man. The free man is a citizen. The citizen is a voter. These are facts which cannot be denied and which will not be got rid of short of a revolution hardly less long and bloody, and perhaps longer and bloodier, than that to which each in detail owes its existence. The issue before the country is not the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment any more than the repeal of the Thirteenth amendment. The issue before the country, but subject to the action of an already existing Congress, is Mr. Sumner's bill equalizing by law the social intercourse as well as the political relations of all sorts and conditions of men.

The pretext for this invasion of society is the old plea that black men are not secured their right under the constitution of the United States to the full benefits of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But in the present advanced stage of the discussion it is not to be met with a mere abstract argument concerning the inferiority of the negro and the scriptural and constitutional authority for slavery. On the contrary, it accepts the facts that the negro is a freeman, a citizen, and a voter, and the deduction that he is not an inferior being but a discerning, enterprising, and ambitious man, he will, with all his advantages, secure for himself what the whites, without any such aids, were forced to carve out of a less prosperous fortune. This argument is invincible, provided it be not thwarted by an inflamed state of feeling at the South, and the outbreaks and indiscretions, legislative and otherwise, incident to a disordered popular judgment.

On the ground, and on this alone, out of our great love for the South and our extreme distrust of the radical method of governing it, as well as of the ignorance of peace and of humanity, we have opposed the hostile agitation of the negro question and discouraged the attempt to organize a White Man's party, based on what we conceive a ruinous principle of public policy and a mistaken estimate of Northern sentiment. We are not prepared to resist Mr. Sumner's bill by a war of races, and if we were, we have no guarantee that our resistance would receive any substantial support. Our sole hope of averting it lies in a union of all the conservative elements of the country upon a platform so broad and so liberal that reflecting men of every persuasion may stand upon it. What we cannot accomplish through war we may accomplish through peace, which, in any event, is much better than war, and, at the same time, that which the people need.

We propose therefore to put ourselves on a peace footing, not upon a war footing. In those of the Southern States which have been suffered to resume the control of their own affairs the negro has not proven himself a dangerous political element. In Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, he is not seriously felt as a pressure on the ballot-box. We are so strong in all these States, and will be equally strong in every other which may be once rid of Federal intermeddling, that we can afford to ignore the negro as a contending force. Let us cease to disturb ourselves about a threatened supremacy toward which he contributes nothing, and consider him as an industrial agent, holding an intimate and practical relation toward our households and our farms. Let us allay public feeling against him. Let us give him every civil right which can add to his bodily comfort and enjoyment, to his peace of mind and to his future prospects. Let us provide him instruction, and educate and elevate him, trusting to the good effects of good works and kind offices, to the improvement which comes from instruction, to the blessed influence of peace, and to the mercy and the wisdom of that God who is the Founder and the Architect of government, and the Father and Protector of the people. Then when bold innovations upon the instincts of human nature (however perverted) and the structure of society (however artificial) are put forward by visionary interpreters of the rights of man, we shall be able to appeal to the practical, common sense of the intelligence of the country, which rules it after all, and say to it, "You can point to nothing which justifies either your hates or your violence," and thus, by the free agency of mind over muscle and sense over sinew, and a Christian statesmanship over a brutal, warlike spirit of mere destructiveness, be able not only to "sweep Radicalism from the face of the land," but also to preserve both law and order, and to protect those scattered homes of widows and orphans, which, no less than the myriads of silent and unmarked graves, everywhere appeal to us in behalf of the poor and struggling and defenseless women and children of the Confederate dead.

The man who says that this good counsel is treason to the Democratic party proclaims himself a traitor to all that is holy in the past and hopeful in the future. We present, as its first victory, the peaceful election of Monday last; and we warn the heedless and desperate men, who are constantly urging the ignorant and the vicious to pile fresh faggots on a mass of smouldering embers, that, if they should succeed in regaining power by means of the fire which they are kindling, it will be at the cost of blood and trouble enough to engulf and finally to destroy the present over-tasked and over-burdened generation of men.

But, as we have shown, they will not succeed. The good sense and the good feeling of the country are against them, the organization of the national Democratic party is against them, the great journals of that party are against them, reason and the situation are against them. They may, indeed, defeat the party which they profess to hold so lightly unless they can square it by their foot-rule and rule it by their passions and the passions of their followers. But that is all. They can do no more, and, if the better nature of the party is half as true to itself as we think it is, they cannot accomplish even that.

### The North Carolina Election.

The election news from North Carolina is beautiful. Returns indicate the election of Wm. M. Shipp, Conservative, for Attorney General, over Samuel F. Phillips, Radical, by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The Conservatives have a large majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and have carried five of the seven Congressional districts.

That such a victory has been won when the armies of Holden and Grant had just been precipitated upon the unarmed voters, indicates an unprecedented uprising against the oppressions and corruptions of Holden's government. The honest men and good citizens of all parties seem to have united for the relief of North Carolina as they did in Tennessee. But for the employment of the military to drag multitudes of citizens from their homes and to oversawe others the majority would have been much more decisive. Having failed by such means to accomplish anything more than a reduction of the popular majority against him, it is not improbable that Holden will attempt to throw out returns enough to nullify this expression of the popular will. Whatever the result may be, whether Holden "doctors" the returns or Congress proceeds to a second reconstruction of the State, the election of August 4th shows at once that the Radicals were compelled to rely on the military for victory, and that even this could not wholly stifle an overwhelming opposition or prevent the people from recording their testimony against the piratical oligarchy imposed upon them by a partisan tyranny. Let us hope that we shall hear of no more bayonet elections in this country under any disguise whatever. Neither the well-paid efforts of the Washington Chronicle, nor Grant's artillery, nor "Kirk's lambs," can conceal the wretched shortcomings of the Holden and Brownlow systems. All good men are disgusted with them and more disgusted with the means used to perpetuate them. The war is over, the fever period of our national existence is passed, and why should such shocking things continue to haunt our vision?

### Warmoth in a Street Row.

Warmoth, the carpet-bag Governor of Louisiana, is in trouble. He likes to be Governor of that State. He is loth to give up the fat cuts he gets out of the butchers by means of his "Crescent City Slaughter-house" monopoly. The profit realized by peddling his gubernatorial signature to other monopolies is dear to his patriotic soul. He is clothed with statutory powers over the election returns that make re-election a sure thing as against the Democrats, but to avail himself of this advantage he must get the Radical nomination. But all the Radicals who have not shared his plunder are ashamed of him, and the decent negroes of Louisiana are disgusted with the corruptions that his administration has engendered. Some of them have set out to purify the Radical party by prodding the boils, cauterizing the ulcers with which Warmoth has afflicted it, and finally purifying it of him altogether. Warmoth, however, has determined to show them that they had as well understand Ouabico the hurdle of Fenimore Cooper's novel, made by Sioux dwarfing, stunted contortions, old or Sioux-house. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressing, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Panacea Bravo is the latest improvement made by the best chemical process. Use no other. Ask any responsible druggist.


LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The entire stock of housekeepers' goods at the well-known Rogers House-furnishing Emporium, 156 South side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, must be sold immediately. No regard for cost or prices. Please call at once.

Vast Quantities of Ivory Destroyed.—Thousands of teeth that might take a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that Sozodont, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

Accidents will occur in the best of regulated families, and "Spalding's Glue" should be kept handy.

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor, is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, sold a 61 guarantee without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.
jy3 6eodtf

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Nonnet A. Johnson will take place this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Curran Pope, Walnut, between East and Floyd streets. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of Mr. M. G. Bevan will take place at 5 o'clock P. M. to day (Monday), at St. Patrick's Church, corner Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. Carriages will leave the family residence at 4½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

GUTHRIE—died at the residence of his grand mother, Mrs. Susan Harris, Midway, Ky., on the 1st inst., Arnold Harris Guthrie, aged 3 years.

The little sufferer was only one day more than half of his life was a great sufferer. Deserted in the world at the most auspicious circumstances, the robust health and remarkable sprightliness gave promise of all that the fondest hopes could wish. But, alas! scarcely had he numbered his second year when he was taken with a most cruel and lingering disease (thought to be the result of a fall), and from that time he never knew a well day, or perfect health, consequently, he sank into the grave.

For the last four months his sufferings increased more rapidly, until a few days before his death it was indeed sad to witness them. But at the last he died quiet and calm, and his life was closed as the stars go out in the morning.

Never has the author of this tribute known an instance where corn of such tender years was so closely invisited with so many warm hearts, as the idol of all about him, who failed not to anticipate every want—ever ready with a kind word or deed—endeared itself by devotion; but think we now partly understand it. Precious indeed is the lesson.

The first and only Son of his grand-father, of late Major Arnold Harris (for whom he was named), ever since the decease of his father, was the adoration—idol by every member of the family that truly resemble man, seemed to fond as sure to be attacked to him. Thus, an afflicted child is perverbially to be a blessing, and this one would wake up to each their afflictions. But, indeed, there was in the child that which touched all the chords of love. His spirit was meek and gentle—his mind far in advance of his years—his conversations and conversation, so replete were they with thoughts and originality, so often startled the listener. He was a model of patience and resignation. His sickness and all things proposed in him were a triumphant. No one doubted that the dear little fellow was prepared to die, so no one doubted who watched him closely and his last words, "I am not busy with things not only above childhood, but above earth."

Although he is expressed a desire to get well, and prayed for he be the protector of his parents—that mother who, during his long sickness, had watched him with such remarkable devotion and tenderness—still, a few days before his death, he told her he would rather die and go to Jesus. He was a man a sufferer here. And to this faithful servant who watched him, he asked if she ever heard God calling. Upon her replying that she did not, "Well," said he, "you ought to think about it, for I do all the time." And thus he "fell asleep in Jesus."

To his friends is left the sweetest consolation known to the sorrowing heart—in the belief that he is removed to a happy place where there is no sickness, no sorrow, and look to meet him again in his kingdom gain.

His little body lies in the second wonder, side by side with his father and grand-father, who went before, but his spirit is gone to God's mother like, to that chain which draws to their heavenly home those left behind.

W. B. F.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. apll My

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitality Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy21 eodly

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette and the Journal of Chemistry both denounce them. Not the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

Is not only a first-class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE?

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. jy15 deod&wsowtw

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R.: A. C.: (No. 18) will meet in stated communication this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

J. A. BEATTIE, H. P.

Notice to Land Owners.

The commissioners appointed to procure land for the extension of Jefferson street to the L. and N. R. R. will meet at the court-house, in Louisville Chancery Court room, on Monday, the 8th day of August 1870, at 10 A. M., to hear such additional evidence as any land owner or the railroad company may introduce.

HENRY BETHELROTH,
I. L. STATT,
JOHN BURKS.
aug 1 d3

Notice.

The stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 1st day of August next, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

JAMES H. RUBEL, Cashier.
[aug 1st dtd]

CHEAP LACE STORE,
103 FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Bindia Edgings and Insertions.
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard,
AT
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
aug 1

Men's Furnishing Goods.

Latest Improvements and Newest Styles.

SPECIALTIES:

True Fit Shirts,
Fairest Jaconet Bosom Drawers,
Russian Sleeping Garments,
Imperial Kid Gloves,
Neck Dressings,
Glenoe Garments.

FALL GOODS READY AUGUST 15.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
aug 30 FAM 58 White St., New York.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 1 3-2 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

aug 1 dim JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

LOUISVILLE STABLES,
83 Main st., one square above Galt House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. W. SHOCKENCY,
PROPRIETOR.

Horses and Mules on hand and for sale at all times.

Especial attention given to buying and selling on commission.

☞ Stock cared for in a proper manner and on reasonable terms. Men furnished free of charge to bring stock to and from Cars and Boats. aug 30d

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S
Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,
SAVANNAH, GA.

At the commodious Stables I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in the city.

P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.
aug 30 dim

Kentucky Whiskies

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—20 different brands. Full assortment of our and sweet mash of seasons '66, '67, '68 and '69, embracing all the popular brands made in the State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies. As agents for Kentucky distillers, we are authorized, in all cases, to sell at their lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,
jy1 dim 24 Fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat—Wheat.

THE highest price paid for prime quality and best of wheat by the Louisville Chancery Court, Second street, between Main and Market.

jy28 dtw H. P. WHITE.

Louisville Chancery Court.

W. S. Morris, Assignee, &c., vs. No. 13,428.
A. L. Robinson, &c.

THE undersigned, Special Master Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1870, a stock of Boots and Shoes, now in the store-room of the late firm of Morris, Robinson & Co., No. 13,428 Main street, in said city.

THEO. GAGE & CO.,
Commissioners Chancery Court.
jy28 dtw

Notice.

HAVING bought the interest of Co. or Surname Pendleton in the firm of Pendleton & Co., we are fully authorized to collect all debts due said firm, and to settle the same. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle without delay, as I am determined to close the business of the late firm.

THEO. GAGE & CO.
jy28 dtw

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from bale to retail, in store and for sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON,
jy11 71 West Main st., bet. 1st and 2d.

Copper Whisky.

800 gals. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 6 B. proof, in store and for sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON,
aug 27 Bet. Second and Third.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS BEHOY

French & Scottish Boarding & Day School,

FOR young ladies and children, corner Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street, New York, will receive pupils on the 20th of September. Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York; Hon. John Y. McKeon, Brooklyn; Gov. Hoyt, Gen. Hoy, New York, and others.

HOLYOKE ACADEMY.

THE third annual session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5, at 9 A. M. Pupils received at any time. For circulars or other information, call on or address

R. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal.
aug 1 dtd

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE seventeenth collegiate year will begin Sept. 7. The Corps of instructors in all departments select and com plete.

For catalogues and information, address
REV. L. D. POTTER,
aug6 eod3wd Glendale, Hamilton co., Ohio.

MISS BRANHAM

Will reopen her school for small children Monday, Sept. 5, at her residence, 349 Third street, between Broadway and York.

St. Louis University,

St. Louis, Mo.

THE 41st annual session of studies in the St. Louis University will open on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

The Academic Board of Studies will meet on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For catalogues, &c., apply to J. O. Webb, Louisville, or address Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., St. Louis, Mo.

aug 1 dim

CECILIAN COLLEGE,

(CATHOLIC, MALE,)

ONE R. P. M., in the country. Boarders per 20 weeks, $100. Address S. A. CAGLE & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky. aug 1 dtw

Mt. St. Benedict's Female Academy.

THIS old-established institution of learning, under the most auspicious circumstances, has reopened with the Portland suburb of the city of Louisville, Ky. It is every way suitable for the education of young ladies. Its grounds, buildings and appointments are unsurpassed in the country. Its locality is healthful, and easy of access. Boarders may be sent to be within the city, its spacious grounds, beautified by groves and gardens, have a healthful, elevated character, and can be cultivated for a country locality. Boarders can be made to leave the city by the Louisville and Portland railroad, which passes the Academy gate. The Sisters of the Catholic clergy of the city of Louisville, to the number of 100, go to and from the Academy, on days of said city. The next session begins on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

SISTER SUPERIOR CELICITAS WEBB, Superior.
jy22 Wed&Sod4w

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

O. H. SIBLEY, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

jy25 eodlm&w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The session of (64) sixty-fourth commences annually on the 1st day of October, and ends on the 1st day of July following. The Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing, is Commencement day. The organization of this complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Professorships of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

The expenses of the session, including board, excl sive of the cost of text-books and clothing and washing, are from $100 to $150. The matriculation fee is nine dollars; that of the Engineering or Medical Departments, ten dollars. Graduation fee, twenty-five dollars; each is payable on admission, and the balance in the proportion of fifty per cent. at the end of the first month, and the remainder at the end of the session.

For catalogue, address, P. O. "University of Virginia," and send for catalogue. A. S. PALMER, Secretary.

jy 28 dtm Chairman of the Faculty.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.—Full course of instruction in Civil Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Degrees Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, Director. aug 1 dtd&2

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty of Instruction, College opposes advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and social education for their daughters. Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,
aul dtf or Rout. Graham, A. M., President.

Georgetown College

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next sessions of these institutions will open September 5. For catalogues address Dr. N. M. CRAWFORD or Prof. J. J. HUCKEL, Georgetown, Ky. jy21 dim

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Ky.

THIS school resumes operations on the first Monday of September, 1870. Entire expense for 40 weeks, $75. For particulars, address

jy22 dtwlm Rev. J. W. HAGEN, Principal.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.

Nos. 37 and 39 N. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. LETITIA TYLER REMSEN, Principal.

THIS school for young ladies will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, and close the last week in June, 1871. Number of pupils limited to 40. For circulars, &c., apply by letter to the Principal. jy22 dtw

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on sale market at the office of the Company, at the price of eighty five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, in gold, from the 1st of August, to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commission allowed.

The company now proposes to sell $200,000 of their late issue of two millions of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage then on all the property and franchises of the company, including their line of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-line branch road from Lagrange to Carrollton, in all about 130 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is authorized to be issued in proportion to a little over $2,500,000 but the whole mortgage then, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a first class security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are

...t-Journal.
...AUGUST 3, 1870.

## VENICE.

### An Interesting Description of Everything Except the Gondolas and Gondoliers.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VENICE, Italy, July, 1870.

Before speaking of Venice, it may be correct to say a few words about its approach. Having come from Milan by rail, I was not prepared for the sight which greeted my eyes on the morning of the 19th of July. Accustomed to the dusty, dirty, noisy, unpleasant approaches to the railroad depots of the large cities of the world, I was not prepared for the change which was to meet me on this occasion. Instead of the dirty, dusty, noisy, unpleasant depot, I found myself gliding over the waters of the Adriatic, with the sea breeze blowing in my face, and the sun shining brightly overhead

# Courier-Journal.

MORNING EDITION, AUGUST 8, 1870.


**Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.**

| MAILS. | ARRIVE. | CLOSE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Day. | Night. | Day. | Night. |
| Ohio, & Eastern | 8:40 A.M. 12:30 P.M. | 9:30 | 2:15 | 1:00 |
| Indianapolis and Chicago | 1:00 | 12:30 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| St. Louis | 9:00 | 8:30 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| Memphis, Charleston & the New Orleans | 9:00 A.M. | 8:30 | 1:00 A.M. | 12:15 |
| Nashville, Atlanta and Louisville & Nash. | 12:30 P.M. | 12:00 | 1:00 A.M. | 12:15 |
| Bardstown, Bloomfield & Shelbyville | 5:00 | | 1:30 | 12:15 |
| Lexington and Frankfort | | | 1:30 | 12:15 |
| Shelbyville, Mail | 11:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Shelbyville, Night Boat (leaves at 5 P.M. Sat.) | 9:00 | | 5:00 | 12:15 |
| Salt River, Mail (leaves at 5 P.M. Sat.) | 9:00 | | 5:00 | 12:15 |
| New Albany | 8:40 A.M. | 5:00 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| Jeffersonville | 8:40 A.M. | 5:00 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| North Vernon | 1:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Madison, Vincennes & Terre Haute | 1:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Lawrenceburg, Aurora & Cincinnati | 1:00 | | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Bardstown, Night Boat (leaves at 5 P.M. Sat.) | 9:00 | | 5:00 | 12:15 |
| Shelbyville, Night Boat (leaves at 5 P.M. Sat.) | 9:00 | | 5:00 | 12:15 |
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| New Albany | 8:40 A.M. | 5:00 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| Jeffersonville | 8:40 A.M. | 5:00 | 1:00 | 12:15 |
| North Vernon | 1:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Madison, Vincennes & Terre Haute | 1:00 | 7:00 | 3:00 | 12:15 |
| Lawrenceburg, Aurora & Cincinnati | 1:00 | | 3:00 | 12:15 |

**Sunday Courier-Journal on Short-line Railroad.**

Many complaints having been made by parties on the Short-line railroad of their inability to procure copies of the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL, they are informed that hereafter it can be obtained of the news agent on the train promptly and regularly every Sunday afternoon hereafter. Persons at any of the stations wishing it have only to apply to the newsboy.

## TELEGRAMS.

The steamer city of Antwerp, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The bodies of two more colored persons of the crew of the Silver Spray have been found at Memphis.

Wm. C. Coffin, treasurer of a New Bedford, Mass., savings institution, has resigned, and fled with about $40,000 in funds.

The Memphis Appeal of yesterday morning published a letter from Gen. W. B. Bate, addressed to Colonel James Coleman, declining to run for Governor, on the ground that he is under consultation.

The scientific expedition from Yale College, with Professor Marsh, left Cheyenne, Wyoming, yesterday, to explore the geology of the country between the forks of La Platte. An escort from the Fifth cavalry, under Capt. Montgomery, goes with the party.

### The Foreign Situation.

It has been evident for some time that Napoleon had lost the opportunity on which he relied, and the war news published this morning indicates that the advantages of the Prussians are as substantial as they are brilliant. There is no doubt that the French have lost heavily. It is probably premature to state that the Emperor is massing for the defense of Paris, but a few more affairs like those of the last few days may, and doubtless will, force him back upon his reserves. So far the genius of the war is altogether with the Prussians, and the French will have to wake up considerably if they expect to get even.

The dispatches say that the Prussians have recaptured Saarbruck and driven the French over the frontier after a hard-fought battle, in which a Prussian General was killed. Gen. McMahon was totally defeated. This announcement, which comes first from Prussian sources, is afterward confirmed by official telegrams from the Emperor himself.

The loss in killed and wounded on both sides was terrible. The Prussians captured thirty cannon and six of the dreaded mitrailleuses. Thus several of those instruments of wholesale death, for only one of which the Prussians offered such a large reward, are in their hands at last. The Emperor is reported as concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris, which has been declared in a state of seige. The French Chambers have been convoked by the Empress Regent, and the Empire of France is to the greatest danger.

*So far*, interesting as the story is, it is but half told. The, bloody work opened in this sudden and dazzling manner must proceed unchecked- and we may expect at any moment to receive tidings of the most startling description. We shall place them before the public by means of our regular and extra editions as fast as they are received.

## BASE BALL.

**Picked Nines—Brooklyn Beats New York.**

In the game of base ball yesterday between picked nines Brooklyn beat New York by a score of 14 to 6.

The following is an account of the game between the "Red Stockings" and the Olympics, of Washington, on Saturday: The Enquirer says that the Reds played without an error, and if they had played the same kind of game with the Athletics, the latter club would have been beaten by three to one. The following is the

SUMMARY:

| CINCINNATI. | O. | R. | OLYMPICS. | O. | H. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. Wright, s.s | 5 | 3 | Young, 1. f | 4 | 0 |
| Gould, 1st b | 5 | 3 | Fox, 2d b | 3 | 0 |
| Waterman, 3d b | 5 | 3 | Force, s. s | 3 | 1 |
| Allison, c | 5 | 3 | Berry, c | 3 | 1 |
| H. Wright, r. f | 5 | 3 | Robinson, 1 f | 3 | 0 |
| Leonard, p | 5 | 3 | Hallahan, c | 3 | 0 |
| Hatfield, 2 d | 5 | 3 | Ewell, p | 3 | 0 |
| Sweasy, 3d b | 5 | 3 | Burroughs, m | 3 | 0 |
| McVey, c. f | 5 | 3 | Kulp, 3d b | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 45 | 28 | Total | 32 | 3 |

| Innings: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2—28 |
| Olympics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3— 3 |

Passed ball—Allison, 9; Berthaug, 13; Ewell, 1.
Fly catches—G. Wright, 1; Waterman, 1; Allison, 2; H. Wright, 2; Leonard, 1; Sweasy, 1; Berry, 5—11; Young, 2; Leech, 1; Robinson, 4; Berthaug, 1; Ewell, 1; Burroughs, 1—10.
Foul catches—Berry, 2; Allison, 2; Ewell, 4; Kulp, 1.
Umpire—J. H. Deane, of the Cincinnati Club, of Cincinnati.
Scorer—R. B. Atwater.

We hope a large crowd will assemble at Cedar Hill this afternoon to witness the game between the Valleys and Eagles. The Valleys will arrive in town this morning, with some of their friends, who accompany them for the express purpose of seeing the Eagles defeated. They come among us this year with a much stronger nine than they had last year, but as they have improved so have the Eagles, and as the Eagles have of late lost one of their most valuable and efficient players, people must not be surprised if they are waxed. The friends of the Valleys are confident of the success of their pets, and are betting two to one against the Eagles. In closing we will say to all persons interested in the national game to go out to Cedar Hill this afternoon to find out where is the best club. Game called at three o'clock sharp. Ladies admitted free.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday says: The Olympics left here last night for Chicago, where, no doubt, they will serve the usual sanction out of the White Stockings. On their homeward route it is thought they will again stop here, strengthened by Hoyt (pitcher) and Ellsworth, well backed by pocket money. Undoubtedly then they will make a better showing.

The Cincinnati papers now use the word "Chicagoed" instead of white-washed, their object being to ridicule the Chicago Club about their last game with the Mutuals, in which the Mutuals scored nine to the White Stockings' none.

The $18,000 White Stocking club, of Chicago, have been defeated seven times thus far, and the chances are that they will be defeated in a great many more games before the season is over.

Many persons are desirous of knowing when the return game of the Eagles with the Forest City Reds, of Cincinnati, will take place.

### Our Trade.

The letter from "U. W. R." at Owensboro, contains some statements which our business men ought to take under serious consideration. If these statements are true, they cannot be ignored or suppressed. If untrue, how do they gain currency and what is the interest of merchants of our trade? It is undeniable that, while Cincinnati has no advantage in regard to business facilities, her merchants, by united and organized effort, manage to create sympathy and trade in favor, and to attract the trade of points which Louisville ought to command and keep all to herself. When rival cities are making successful inroads on our custom in the regions which are by location naturally tributary to us, there is but one way to treat the case. We must look the facts square in the face, learn a little of the united enterprise which enables our rival to crow over us, and then "go for him." To lose to a distant city the business of any point which must pass us to reach our rival is a piece of bad management that can only occur where there is no wide-awake and influential board of tradeand the actual loss in any particular case is nothing to the incidental loss and the indirect damage which accrues "from the name of the thing."

### Sunday-school Mass Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the various Methodist Sabbath-schools of the city held a mass meeting in the Twelfth-street Methodist church. There were about five hundred persons present, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the meeting by the entire congregation. Dr. Rivers delivered an address, having "Train" for his subject, which he handled in magnificent style. Dr. Sehon addressed the little ones in words that will ever be remembered by his hearers. The singing was very fine.

☞ The progress in marine guns during the last decade has been very great. In 1859 the 68-pounder cast iron gun was the most powerful weapon. At present there are 600-pounder 35-ton guns, beside 18-ton, 12-ton, 9-ton and 6¾-ton guns. The lightest of these is more powerful than the 68-pounder, and could pierce 4½-inch armor on a ship's side at 200 yards, while the 35-ton gun would probably pierce most iron-clads at a range of two miles.

## THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

**Sermons of the Revs. Stuart Robenson, R. H. Rivers and A. T. Spalding.**

### A SUNDAY IN SUMMER.

The warm weather is not propitious for church going; yet all the churches in the city at which diverse services were held were well attended yesterday. We give below a synopsis of some of the sermons delivered:

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There was a large attendance at the new lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Second and Broadway, yesterday morning. The pastor, Rev. Stuart Robenson, took his text on the 5th and 6th verses of the 24th chapter of St. John, as follows: "Thomas saith unto him, Lord we know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way. Jesus saith unto him, I am the way and the truth and the life: no man cometh to the Father but by me."

The preacher remarked that the instructions of Jesus were not given in formal didactic and technical discourse, but in conversations and sermons like parts and different of his discourses. Hence they are ever so fresh and nothing of us who are well represented by his dark-shaded disciples. The speech of Thomas is the shaded background on which he builds up more distinctly the forms of fundamental truth.

Thomas as he says is every age since, was more curious about the nature of the place to which he was going than the Father and the way through which man can get back to his Father. All philosophy, assuming that man is not perfect, is a delusion and a snare. God since the entrance of sin, can get no farther than Thomas' inquiry. We know not whether the return of the Prodigal was delightful to the way. Observe, Jesus answers not I teach the way, but I am the way; not teach the truth, but I am the truth, &c.

"I am the way," the only way is this bridge of the sinner across the impassable gulf—the substonement on the humanity, the other on the Godhood, as the ladder Jacob saw, one end resting on earth, the other on the battlements of heaven.

Jesus, then, does not merely, as a prophet teach a way. As priest He makes the way; is the only way. As priest He implies the way; is the only way to heaven. If I say the way is my church, my creed, my ritual, my theory or notice, that is bigotry; but not when I declare Jesus Christ is the only way. It is no uncharitableness to say publicly to all who, like the Unitarians, reject an atoning Christ; or who, like the Papists and Ritualists, put Christ aside and substitute ritual symbol in place of Christ, one justifying righteousness—you are not in the way to heaven; you make the only way which patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, all have trod across that bridgeless gulf. You are making the mistake of ignoring that impassable gulf which sin has made between man and God. This is a plain way in the hands of